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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/785,607	02/16/2001	Paul A. Green JR.	SRT-014 (5049/23)	4369
21323	7590	01/26/2005	EXAMINER	
TESTA, HURWITZ & THIBEAULT, LLP HIGH STREET TOWER 125 HIGH STREET BOSTON, MA 02110			FLEURANTIN, JEAN B	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2162	

DATE MAILED: 01/26/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/785,607

Applicant(s)

GREEN ET AL.

Examiner

JEAN B. FLEURANTIN

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 August 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 9-24, 29 and 30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 29 and 30 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 9-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Response to Amendment***

1. Claims 9-24, 29 and 30 remain pending for examination.

***Response to Applicant' Remarks***

2. Applicant's arguments filed 6 August 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive for the following reasons: In response to applicant's argument on page 5, that long discloses steps (a) and (c) of claim 9, and that it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art "to modify the teachings of Long with transforming said first file object identifier into said second file object identifier based on at least one file system characteristic" in order "to provide additional data storage capacity." The examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Applicant(s) stated that "Long does not teach or suggest transforming a first file object identifier that identifies a file object to a second file object identifier to facilitate access to the file object." It is submitted that Long does not explicitly indicate steps of transforming said first file object identifier into said second file object identifier based on

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at least one file system characteristic. However, Long indicates associated with converting snapshots of data files into object files, in figure 5 illustrates step 314 of figure 3, in a step 502, a new list of data files is generated, the list of data files used in step 402 of figure 4 is processed to create a new list of data files which includes new file names that are appropriate for a virtual file structure, (see col. 6, lines 53-59). Further, in column 2, lines 42-43, Long teaches a snapshot of the data file is created and converted into an object data file. It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Long with transforming said first file object identifier into said second file object identifier based on at least one file system characteristic. Such modification would allow the teachings of Long to provide additional data storage capacity, (see col. 8, lines 49-50).

In response to applicant's argument on page 7, paragraph 2, that "Schmuck Does Not Cure the Deficiencies in Long" and "to modify the combined teachings of Long and Schmuck with a POSIX file", the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Long teaches the claimed subject matter except wherein said second file object identifier is a POSIX file. However, Schmuck teaches the proposed POSIX access control list standard specifies that when a new file or directory is created, (see Schmuck, col. 27,

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lines 55-65). It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined teachings of Long and Schmuck with a POSIX file. Such modification would allow the teachings of Long and Schmuck to provide a shared disk file system where a file system instance on each machine hms identical access to all of the disks coupled to and forming a part in the file system, (see Schmuck, col. 3, lines 27-30).

MPEP 2111 Claim Interpretation: Broadest Reasonable Interpretation

During patent examination, the pending claims must be "given the broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification" Applicant always has the opportunity to amend the claims during prosecution and broad interpretation by the examiner reduces the possibility that the claim, once issued, will be interpreted more broadly than is justified. In re Prater, 162 USPQ 541, 550-51 (CCPA 1969). The court found that applicant was advocating ... the impermissible importation of subject matter from the specification into the claim. See also In re Morris, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054-55, 44 USPQ2d 1023, 1027-28 (Fed. Cir. 1997) (The court held that the PTO is not required, in the course of prosecution, to interpret claims in applications in the same manner as a court would interpret claims in an infringement suit. Rather, the "PTO applies to verbiage of the proposed claims the broadest reasonable meaning of the words in their ordinary usage as they would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, taking into account whatever enlightenment by way of definition or otherwise that may be afforded by the written description contained in application's specification.").

The broadest reasonable interpretation of the claims must also be consistent with the interpretation that those skilled in the art would reach. In re Cortright, 165 F.3d 1353, 1359, 49 USPQ2d 1464, 1468 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

For the above reasons, it is believed that the last Office Action was proper.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 9-15 and 17-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Pat. No. 5,991,763 issued to Long et al. ("hereinafter Long").

As per claims 9 and 17, Long teaches a method for mapping a first file object identifier having a first bit size to a second file object identifier having a second bit size (see col. 8, lines 12-16) comprising the steps:

(a) receiving said first file object identifier associated with a file object (thus, an object file may then be obtained by using either the source code version of the data contained in data files; see col. 1, lines 62-64); and

(c) providing said second file object identifier to facilitate access to said file object (thus, files which are normally accessed during the execution of a computer program include data files, in order to create object files from data files the data files are usually converted into source code for a higher programming language, converting data files

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into source code generally also requires a conversion of the source code to assembly language in order for an object file to be obtained from the data file; see col. 4, lines 43-50). Long does not explicitly indicate steps of transforming said first file object identifier into said second file object identifier based on at least one file system characteristic. However, Long indicates associated with converting snapshots of data files into object files, in figure 5 illustrates step 314 of figure 3, in a step 502, a new list of data files is generated, the list of data files used in step 402 of figure 4 is processed to create a new list of data files which includes new file names that are appropriate for a virtual file structure, (see col. 6, lines 53-59). Further, in column 2, lines 42-43, Long teaches a snapshot of the data file is created and converted into an object data file. It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Long with transforming said first file object identifier into said second file object identifier based on at least one file system characteristic. Such modification would allow the teachings of Long to provide additional data storage capacity, (see col. 8, lines 49-50).

As per claims 10 and 18, Long teaches the method wherein said file object is one of a file, a directory, and a symbolic link, (see col. 7, lines 56-58).

As per claims 11 and 19, Long teaches the method wherein said second bit size is less than said first bit size, (see col. 4, lines 10-17).

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As per claims 12 and 20, Long teaches the method wherein said first file object identifier comprises a disk volume value, a disk block value and a block offset value (thus, our allocation map development provides the ability to allocates storage from the same pool of disks in parallel while maintaining full consistency of the metadata; see col. 3, lines 58-60).

As per claims 13 and 21, Long teaches the method wherein said at least one file system characteristic comprises limiting the number of disks available in any logical volume to a 4 bit value (thus, each object file created in step 508 includes a hole of a size sufficient to accommodate data contained within a snapshot as specified in the data allocation file; see col. 7, lines 33-35).

As per claims 14 and 22, teaches the method wherein said at least one file system characteristic comprises limiting the address granularity within a disk block to at least 32 bytes (thus, we have enhanced token modes for controlling file size, a byte range lock algorithm using a byte range token interface; see col. 4, lines 9-17). Further, in column 16, lines 10-20, Long teaches most importantly the location of the file data on disk "i.e. which disk blocks hold the file data", allocation map that records which disk blocks are currently in use to store metadata and the file data.



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As per claims 15 and 23, Long teaches the method wherein said at least one file system characteristic comprises limiting file lengths to at least 128 bytes (thus, we have enhanced token modes for controlling file size, a byte range lock algorithm using a byte range token interface; see col. 4, lines 9-17).

4. Claims 16 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Pat. No. 5,991,763 issued to Long et al. ("hereinafter Long") in view of US Pat. No. 5,950,199 issued to Schmuck et al. ("hereinafter Schmuck").

As per claims 16 and 24, Long teaches the claimed subject matter except wherein said second file object identifier is a POSIX file. However, Schmuck teaches the proposed POSIX access control list standard specifies that when a new file or directory is created, (see Schmuck, col. 27, lines 55-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined teachings of Long and Schmuck with a POSIX file. Such modification would allow the teachings of Long and Schmuck to provide a shared disk file system where a file system instance on each machine has identical access to all of the disks coupled to and forming a part in the file system, (see Schmuck, col. 3, lines 27-30).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 9-15 and 17-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Pat. No. 6,542,909 issued to Tamer et al. ("hereinafter Tamer") in view of US Pat. No. 5,832,274 issued to Cutler et al. ("hereinafter Cutler").

As per claims 9 and 17, Tamer teaches a method for mapping a first file object identifier having a first bit size to a second file object identifier having a second bit size (see col. 3, line 52 to col. 4, line 13) comprising the steps:

(a) receiving said first file object identifier associated with a file object (thus, the identifier file A uniquely identifies the logical object file A in application space; see col. 14, lines 63-65)., and

(c) providing said second file object identifier to facilitate access to said file object (thus, when an application program accesses a logical object such as a file, it identifies the object using a logical object identifier; see col. 2, lines 16-23). Tamer does not explicitly disclose steps of transforming said first file object identifier into said second file object identifier based on at least one file system characteristic. However, Cutler discloses steps of translating object name to object identifier, (see Cutler col. 6, lines 41-44). It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the

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invention was made to modify the combined teachings of Tamer and Cutler with steps of transforming said first file object identifier into said second file object identifier based on at least one file system characteristic. Such modification would allow the teachings of Tamer and Cutler to provide a method for transferring a file system and access rights associated with the file system from a first environment to a second environment which stores mapping information, (see Cutler col. 3, lines 21-25).

As per claims 10 and 18, Tamer teaches the method wherein said file object is one of a file, a directory, and a symbolic link, (see figure 1, col. 26, lines 4-8).

As per claims 11 and 19, Tamer teaches the method wherein said second bit size is less than said first bit size, (see figure 3B, col. 4, lines 44-50).

As per claims 12 and 20, Tamer teaches the method wherein said first file object identifier comprises a disk volume value, a disk block value and a block offset value, (see figure 3B, col. 4, lines 50-54).

As per claims 13 and 21, Tamer teaches the method wherein said at least one file system characteristic comprises limiting the number of disks available in any logical volume to a 4 bit value, (see col. 5, lines 38-41).

As per claims 14 and 22, Tamer teaches the method wherein said at least one file system characteristic comprises limiting the address granularity within a disk block to at least 32 bytes, (see col. 5, lines 38-41).

As per claims 15 and 23, Tamer teaches the method wherein said at least one file system characteristic comprises limiting file lengths to at least 128 bytes, (see col. 11, lines 28-64).

6. Claims 16 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Pat. No. 6,542,909 issued to Tamer et al. ("hereinafter Tamer) in view of US Pat. No. 5,832,274 issued to Cutler et al. ("hereinafter Cutler") as applied to claims 9-15 and 17-23 above, and further in view of US Pat. No. 5,950,199 issued to Schmuck et al. ("hereinafter Schmuck").

As per claims 16 and 24, Tamer and Cutler teach the claimed subject matter except wherein said second file object identifier is a POSIX file. However, Schmuck teaches the proposed POSIX access control list standard specifies that when a new file or directory is created, (see Schmuck col. 27, lines 55-65). It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Tamer and Cutler and Schmuck with a POSIX file. Such modification would allow the teachings of Tamer and Cutler and Schmuck to provide a shared disk file system where a file system instance on each machine has identical access to all of

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the disks coupled to and forming a part in the file system, (see Schmuck col. 3, lines 27-30).

7. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

As per claims 29 and 30, the prior art of record does not teach or suggest in combination of steps as recited in claim 29, wherein combination of steps including in addition to the discussion in claim 9, Long further teaches (d) computing a temporary file object identifier for said located file object; (e) iterating step (d) for file objects in said specified location on the disk until the temporary file object identifier matches said first file object identifier; computing a second file object identifier for said file object with said temporary file object identifier matching said file object identifier.

***Conclusion***

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

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### CONTACT INFORMATION


9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JEAN B. FLEURANTIN whose telephone number is 571 – 272-4035. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:05 to 4:35.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, JOHN E BREENE can be reached on 571 – 272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-308-6606.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
Jean Bolte Fleurantin

January 17, 2004

  
SHAHID ALAM  
PRIMARY EXAMINER